DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR, JAS. D. PORTER, Jr., OF HENRY COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

III. GRO. G. DIBRELL, of White. V. JOHN M. BRIGHT, of Lincoln. VI. JOHN F. HOUSE, of Montgomery. WILL J. D. C. ATRINS, of Henry. IX. W. P. CALDWELL, of Weakley. X. H. CASEY YOUNG, of Shelby, Election Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1874.

COUNTY LEGISLATIVE TICKET. For Senator From Davidson, JOSEPH D. WADE. For Senator from Davidson and Wil-SOR.

H. R. BUCHANAN. For Representatives, JOHN M. LEA, ED. H. EAST, JNO. H. ANDERSON,

C. C. GIERS. DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JAMES L. RICE, Chairman. . JOHN E. HELMS.

H. R. N. HOOD. HL. P. D. SIMS. IV. JOHN A. FITE. V. JAMES W. NEWMAN. VL F. C. DUNNINGTON and W. H. MORROW. VII. E. T. TALIAPERRO. VIII. D. M. WISDOM. IX. HIRAM JOHNSON. X. LUKE WRIGHT. All communications relating to the canvas-

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. G. EWIN, Chairman. THOS. L. DODD, Seventeenth District. JOHN P. WHITE, Seventeenth District. A. J. McWHIRTER, Seventeenth District. PAT CLEARY, City, CASPER KUHN, City, A. HUME LUSK, City, W. K. MCALISTER, dr., City. J. GREEN SAWYERS, City. FRANK P. CAHILL, Eighteeuth District. ADAMS PAYNE, Twentyieth District. JAS. HOLLOWAY, Sixth District. ANDREW J. BAKER, Seventh District. FRANK GLEAVES, Fourth District. M. S. COCKRULL, Twelfth District.

WHEN Brownlow revives his Whia the Knoxville Chronicle will have to take a back seat.

THE London doctor who kept Tupper away from our shores is entitled to

Appropos of his reviving the Knozscoffs at the idea of Brownlow's dying before the second Centennial.

- In 1872, Grant's majority in Maine was 32,335; now the Republicans carry the State by less than 11,000. How many more such "victories" can the be, his plow will be of no service to him

THE Senate Committee appointed last winter to investigate the condition of affairs in Louisiana, reported of the Kellogg regime that "the existing government of the State is an usurpation, the result of a violent abuse of judicial functions and sustained by force." It is this infamy that Grant has again forced upon the despoiled pcople of Louisiana.

It is thus put in a nut-shell by the Chicago Tribune: "There has been : good deal of nonsense written on the Republican side about the reasons which induced the Federal government to install Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana. The manner of it was very simple The managers of the party, taking a hint from olden times, advised Judge Durell: "If Kellogg is Governor, support him; if he is not Governor support him for the party's sake; however, be sure and support him."

In his haste to exculpate Grant, Attorney General Williams confesses more than he intended. The Washington Republican reports him as saying: The President has not been governed by party considerations in these matters, and has oftener decided for Democrats than Republicans in respect to Southern difficulties." This amounts to a confession that the Republicans have oftener been guilty of bringing on "difficulties" than the Demorats No Southern man will dispute the point

ALL the leading Northern journal have had their say concerning the overthrow of the Kellogg usurpation in Louisiana. Those of an independent turn agree that, while the complaints of the McEnery party are all founded on truth, yet the revolution they have resorted to is unjustifiable and unwise. since the only logical course for the Government to pursue is to reinstate Kellogg. The less partisan of the Republican journals blame Congress for the whole trouble, and say the President must sustain Kellogg; but the greater portion of the party press condemn the uprising as an indication of the old "rebellious spirit," and hence as proof of the necessity of keeping the party in power till the war is completely ended. Very naturally, the Democratic press charges the whole trouble to the Administration, and denounces the support of the Kellogg usurpation as an outrage upon republican institutions.

ATTY. GEN. WILLIAMS has received tates murchals, attorneys and ana. There is not so much disturbance | commerce should be free and unobstructed. | diciary, there would be something saved as heretofore in South Carolina. Cor. No State can be justified in any device to there. At the time of the Revolution, we colored people. There are no com-plaints from Texas, North Carolina is such that, if they were allowed to take dollar per head. How much of the Contiand Virginia. It is supposed in official advantage of it for purposes of local revemore serious than many suppose, and | dangerous monopolies of this kind is still | require prompt attention .- Washington | feeble, to use the power of Congress so as correspondent the Chicago Times.

white man's league exists in any part transit, constitutes one of the worst forms of Tennessee. Whatever deeds of vio- of monopoly, and the evil is increa-ed if it has yet to be shown that the perpetrators belonged to organizations either formed for such lawless purposes, or which extended beyond the immediate.

It is considered, it is plain that every obstacle to the free circulation of commerce between the States ought to be sternly guarded against by appropriate legislation, which extended beyond the immediate.

It is considered, it is plain that every obstacle to the free circulation of commerce and at the close of the war our debt was \$2,800,000,000. In my message to Congress it 1865, it was suggested that a policy should be devised which would at once belence may have been committed in cor-lence may have been committed in cor-route. When the vast extent of our coun-up at one time to 2.85 and many of our which extended beyond the immediate which extended beyond the immediate vicinity of where the crimes occurred.

As far back as 1805, these doctrines were submitted to Congress. I merely call your vicinity of where the crimes occurred.

As far back as 1805, these doctrines were submitted to Congress. I merely call your which, if persisted in, would discharge it which is the basis of the Electoral College. Which is the basis of the Electoral College. The electors in each electoral district could talking on subjects which do not usually talking on the congression of the United States.

ENDREW JOHNSON.

His Address Before the Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. The Grange Movement Anticipated in His First Message to Congress.

Elaborately Discussed. Betrayed Four Years Ago, He is Again a Candidate for the

State and National Finances

U. S. Senatorship. No Platform but the Constitution

and His Record as a

Public Servant.

As stated in our issue of yesterday, ex-President Johnson delivered an address before the Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, at Gallatin, Friday afternoon, but at so late an hour that our reporter was unable to reach Nashville that evening. We now present our readers a report of the speech in full.

Mr. Johnson was introduced to the large ssemblage by Maj. Munday, one of the Board of Directors of the Association, and spoke as follows:

MR. JOHNSON'S ADDIESS. Gentlemen of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Summer county, Ladies and Fellow-citizens: I am here to day by invitation to address you on some of the subjects connected with agriculture and mechanics. When we come to consider what the subject of agriculture and mechanics embraces, it is a field of no ordinary width and one that embraces a great

It has been my habit in past years to visit Sumner county, and I wish to say, should be addressed to the Chairman of the that from my first acquaintance with this people, I have always been received by them with a cordiality and kindness, the memory of which will be carried with me o my grave, and in appearing before you o-day, a assure you it is with feelings of great pleasure. In addressing you I will say at the outset, that it is not my purpose to "please you with a rattle, or tickle you with a straw." It is not my purpose here to deal in those things that many orators do, calculated to please for the time. If you expect such an address, you will go ome disappointed. I have no gew-gaws; I have no trope, but I am he e for the purpose of impressing matters of importance opon your minds and bearts. If I can sue-ceed in making a lodgment of any single idea of advantage to this lege association, shall feel satisfied.

Agriculture, when we come to consider it, is one of the foundation rocks of all with these two we class labor. A man me. (Applause.) I am a mechanic. I the eternal gratitude of the American may have his broad acres and productive would rather wear upon my garments the thing else required. What can be do with- lettes upon my shoulders, or the sword coin money and regulate the value thereof, accuse me of tardiness do so with my parwill Whig, the Ciacinnati Commercial out mechanics? He is powerless. But daughter in its scabbard by my side, which at the same time prohibiting the States don in their pockets (laughter), and when scaling at the idea of Brownlow's dvine when he brings to his aid the plow, the had been stained in a brother's blood, as from making anything but gold and silver a I was impeached by Congress, with a caper, the mower and all the implements the insignia of honorable and glorious

> operations, there is something elso needed. However productive his land may without some one to hold the handles and guide it. These three, then, are dependent one upon the other. While we have agriculture, we must have mechanwhile we have agriculture and mechanism, we must have labor. When we nut the three together, we have the foundation stone of the Government itself, and we find that all the great interests of the people are directly unceted with agriculture, mechanism

In this connection I would remark that we have various organizations in this counry, some of which are successful and some of which are unsuccessful. In connection with agriculture we have Patrons of Husbandey, Farmer's Clubs and Granges. The dranges seem to confine themselves, more sively to agriculture than any other the various branches of industry. I favor the idea of all the various industries combining together for their own protec on and self interest-

We have seen that many interests of the lovernment are neglected. What propor ion of farmers do you favl in the Legisla-What proportion in Congress? f 292 members there are scar ely enough stitute the committee on agriculture The disproportion is too great, and this nterest has not its fair represention in the United States Congress.

RE. JOHNSON AN ORIGINAL GRANGER. What is the foundation of this agriculural interest? Of the Patrons of Husadry? Of the Granges? What do they neir erganization upon? it is upon ginciples that some of us have been advorating for years. They are opposed to nonopolies: they are opposed to class legis-ation. That is all right. I hold in my hand a pamphlet in which this doctrine is

"Our government springs from and was nade for the people—not the people for the Government. To them it owes allegiance; rom them it must derive its courage ould, from the very consideration of its gin, be strong in its power of resistance section of industry. Wherever monopdy aitains a foothold, it is sure to be ree of danger, discord and trouble. We all but fulfill our duty as legislators by cording "equal and exact justice to all ien," special privileges to none. The Government is subordinate to the people; but, as the agent and representative of the pooc, it must be held superior to monopolies, which, in themselves, ought never to be ranted, and which, where they exist, must subordinate and yield to the Govern-

That, you see, is one of the foundation ones of cour order of Patrons of Husandry, or what we call Grangers I would say, as far as that goes, that I am about as ood a Granger as there is in the country. laughter.) Not only as good a Granger, it about as old a Granger as any of you. We find that the Grangers have tried to gulate railroad freights. Take the condifarmer has paid for carrying his proluce to market, bus paid his taxes and ther it cessary expenses, he has but little left from his year of toil. We have been lealing in take theories, and some of our inciples are equally false. Let us see a large number of letters from United messages to Congress—has to say on the why can we not do it again, until we get cited by their novelty.

"The Constitution confirm on Congress | don't pay for want of ability? respondents say there is no safety for lax the transit of travel and commerce be- had a population in the United States of circulating medium. une, the commerce between States might quarters that the white men's leagues be injuriously burdened, or even virtually for aggressive purposes are widespread prohibited. It is best, while the country taxes were increased to about two dollars in the South, and therefore matters are is still young, and while the tendency to per head; then they became three dollars, No such peculiar institution as a A tax on travel and merchandise, in their

We are talking about farmers and me- people. It may be assumed that th hold hanics, but don't understand me as mak- ers of our securities have already recived ng war upon other classes. A certain va- upon their bonds a larger amount tan the ricty of classes is necessary. We know, as a general proposition that most representative bodies are controlled by men of a certain profession, but the lawyer, when well experienced, and an honest man, makes one of the best of legislators. Lawyers are of the principal in semi-amual astallance. dispensable to a community; doctors are ments, which, in sixteen years an eight ndispensable and ministers are indispensable. It is not good policy to array one class against another, nor do I believe it ight to legislate in favor of one class as

would our Government be but for them? They constitute the foundation upon which this mighty fabric rests. It is altogether a mistake to try to elevate ourselves upon pride of estate, or upon what our father or mother may have been. If you see a scion | that it is not well to be over-anxious in exrunning back to hunt up "stock," you may acting from the borrower rigid combiance conclude that that scion has not much with the letter of the bond. stock of his own. (Laughter.) We talk about "self-made men." There are very some one else making you, as a general proposition, you'll never be made. (Laugh-

"It is worth that makes the man, And want of it, the fellow." You have heard how our great men come p. You might go to your own State, and could enun erate some of our most distingelshed men who were farmers and mechanies. Go back to old Rome. When anarchy and confusion prevailed they had to go out into the fields and get Cincinattus to bring order out of chaos. He was a farmer. We find mechanics even among to to this day as models of composition. Go back among the Greeks. Take Archimedes, the great geometrician of ancient days. He was a practical man and found, after many experiments, that by the use of deal, especially when we add the subject of a sunglass he could burn the enemy's ships, and we find him declaring that if he only had a fulcrum upon which to rest his lever, ie could move the world. He was a carnter-one of those men who walk about with a rule sticking out of his pocket. Laughter.] Why, I could spin out a list of this class of men as long as a bill in chancery. Adam, our great father and head, the lord of the world, was a tailor by trade. [Laughter and ap-

That is the first we ever heard of tailors, be personal—any one need be ashamed usedle with some skill. (Laughter.) [speak of these things to induce young men | not necessarily follow. nd women to come forward and show that they have no false pride and do not think any one ought to feel disgraced at good society-of all good government, but being called a mechanic. There was one of the formation of that instrument, the clothed with power that would have been griculture would be very feeble, without thing I learned when I was quite young, nechanics. We begin with agriculture and that was, that if I never disgraced my first, then we include mechanics, and then, calling, my calling would never disgrace icids. He may have them well watered; dinge of the shop and the dust of the he may have a favorable climate; the sea- field as badges of the pursuits of peace, sons may be regular, but there is some- than the tassel upon my hat, or the epan- they conferred upon Congress the power to way, it is altogether likely that those who

plause.] "Adam and Eve, when their eyes

war. (Prolonged applause.) I had hoped that all those things grow-But even after having secured all the ing out of the war and out of the causes lements necessary to carry on his farm- bringing on the war, had passed away, but to hear the approaching storm. Let me say that the time has come when you should look into your public affairs and not allow yourselves to be misled by mistaken leaders. I had hoped that the day of strife and bloodshed bad been driven away, and that we had reached the time when we could see clearly, and when it would indeed be on earth peace, and good will toward men." It has been the carnest desire of my heart that this should be brought about, and that mechanism and agriculture should mjoy the products for their own creation. It seems to me that this thing you call

axes has an immediate bearing upon agriilture and granges. It seems to me that high taxes, and extravagance in your govrament, State and Federal, has an imme liate bearing upon the industries of your country. How does the matter stand now? Why is it that when you have paid your taxes and yearly expenses you have nothing left? I saw in a Memphis paper, recently, elecen columns of a list of lands and lots to be sold in that county for taxes. Taxes in Memphis upon lots were four per cent. last year. The county and State tax was two per cent, more, making a total of six per cent. The statistics show that money invested in agriculture does not pay more than three or four per cent., and a large proportion of farming lands in the State are being sold for taxes. We hear it of said that the people of Russia have, until erfdom, but if the present state of things ontinues in this country, you, too, will soon be reduced to the condition of serfs. When the people begin to talk about

hese things, the political leaders say "pay

our taxes, uphold the plighted faith of the untry." They say they are going to ring about retrenehment and reform. They talk about reducing the salaries of e judiciary, but no relief need be expect d in this quarter, though the expenses of he judiciary ought to be cut down. We and our State owes about \$25,000,000, and we will not discuss the subject of how the lebt was created by faitbless public serants. How much will the interest on his debt be at six per cent? It is \$1,500,-100; There are some old men here to-day, who remember when our entire State expenses were not more than \$200,000 per annum. Look at your papers of this morning and you will find the bonds of the State protest at fifty cents on the dollar, thus making the interest I have named amount to twelve per cent. on he amount invested by the bondholders. Then they have arranged to fund the bond . They would not take coupons in payment ir taxes, but say, "cut off your coupons, put them in your bond, and we'll promise to pay it forty years after date." That's what they call funding, and we find that the reult will be the making of a permanent deb -one of the ways of enslaving a people. At the end of forty years you have rais \$60,000,000 interest on the State debt, and have the principal yet to pay. You cannot pay this debt, and thus it becomes per ment, and is inflicted upon your chilfren and children's children. What right have you to do this? Take the Federal, State and corporation debts, and we owe about \$4,000,000,000 more than the en-

Mr. Jefferson's axioms that no generation and a right to incur debts which go beyond so long as the Government and banks, taxes?" I would say pay interest only upwould make a great deal of difference with our tax-payers. We suspended paying inwhat this pampidet-which is one of my terest on our State debt for five years, and when produced to gratify the interest exbetter able? Is it repudiation when we

nental war debt was paid? But a very small part, and yet our forefathers were not called repudiators. In one decade and at the close of our last war the debt of

THE NATIONAL DERT. When the war began the government had no money, but commenced be rowing

some of us were looking after these matters before the Patrons of Husbandry were should not forget what is due the masses of latter these matters before the Patrons of Husbandry were should not forget what is due the masses of latter these matters are looking after these matters interest your sex. The presence of ladies dent, the candidate receiving a majority of all the votes cast in all the electoral dismonths, would liquidate the entire utional debt. Six per cent, in gold would I presthe people. ent rates be equal to nine per ceut in currency, and equivalent to the payaent of the debt one and a half time in a metion

If provision be made for the payment of the idebtedness of the Government in the few self-made men; but, if you depend on manner suggested, our nation will apidly recover its wonted prosperity. Its incrests require that some measure should be taken to release the large amount of captal in vested in the securities of the Government It is not now merely unproductive, but in taxation annually consumes ove landred and fifty millions of dollars, which would otherwise be used by our enterprising people in adding to the wealth of the astion Our commerce, weich at one time accessfully rivalled that of the great maritime languishing condition. The development the Apostles of our Savior, Paul was a of our mexhaustible resources is ciecked. tent maker, and he was a very smart man and the fertile fields of the South re beand wrote some epistles which are referred | coming waste for the want of mean to till life would be infuse; into the paralyzed Our people need encouragement in their tions might be called and State officers efforts to recover from the effects of the rebellion and of injudicious legislation; and stimulate them by the prospect of an early release from the burdens which impede

compensation for the use of their apital,

At the beginning of the mbellion, the back note circulation of the country on the Constitution. The first thing they amounted to not much more than \$200, were opened, knew they were naked, and 000,000; now it is nearly \$700,000,000. bill. The first Civil Rights bill containing ewed fig leaves together and made them Probably not more than half his amount our paper currency, and this fact makes it those bills I vetoed. Then Congress organnd I do not see that-without intending obviously the duty of the Government to take such measures as will enable the be called a tailor, nor that any young holder of its notes and those of the nation- their bills and I vetoed them, for I resolve ady need be ashamed to be a sempstress, al banks to convert them, without loss, for her mother Eve, it seems, handled a into specie or its equivalent, and a reduction of our paper circulating medium need

The Constitution contemplates that the the Revolution, and was suffering from the have been enormous. effects of a redundant and worthless paper

tender in payment of detts. The anomalous condition of cur lation now embraces, first, notes of the sometimes, when we look around, we seem | National banks, which are made receivable | have traveled in public life has not been mposts, and by all its creditors, excepting ing imposts; and, third, gold and silver tem of finance, however, the metallic cur-

one class of Government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the national be accepted as satisfactory by the people why those who defend us on the land and rotect us on the sea; the pensioner upon he gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while its service; the public servants the various departments of the Government: the farmer who plies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artisan who tolls in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war-should. n payment of their just and hard-earned other class of their countrymen, no

gold and silver. . Equal and exact justice requires that all creditors of cently, beet in a deplorable condition of the Government should be paid in a curcan only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard estab- riculture and mechanics in this section. lished by the Constitution; and by this means we would remove a discriminatio which may, if it has not already done so create a prejudice that may become deeprooted and wide-spread, and imperil the na-

tional eredit. The feasibility of making our current correspond with the constitutional stand ard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The aggregate product of precious metals

in the United States from 1849 to 1867 amounted to \$1,174,000,000, while, for the same period, the net exports of specie were \$741,000,000. This shows an excess of [Cries of "Not" "Not"] product over net exports of \$433,000,000. There are in the Treasury \$103,407,985 in coin; in circulation in the States on the Pacific coast about \$40,000,000, and a few millions in the National and other banksin all less than \$160,000,000. Taking into consideration the specie in the country prior to 1840, and that produced since 1867, and we have more than \$300,000,000 not acturns of the Treasury, and therefore most probably remaining in the country.

These are important facts, and show how ompletely the inferior currency will supercede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to had their conventions, and have fixed the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the the work they accomplished. I ask, has gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for tire debt of Great Britain. It was one of purposes of circulation. It is unreason able to expect a return to a sound current continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints, since 1849, of eight hundred and your platform. "Well," I am asked, "what about your platform." In answer, I would say is not more than \$12,500,000, and that seventy-four millions of dollars, the people that my life since 1835 has been before the would cut our annual interest down from are now strangers to the currency which was public, and is now a portion of the history \$1,500,000 to the sum of \$759,000, and that designed for their use and benefit, and of our country. I have written thirteen specimens of the precious metals bearing the national device are seldom seen, except | Congress and three to the State Legisla-

people have held gold and silver to be valrepresenting a terrible state of affairs the right to regulate commerce among the There you see is a single item of \$750, uable. I don't care what shape it is in, broader pl tform, he must make it, as I am in some portions of Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisi- for the maintenance of the Union, that that part of the globe, and it would almost seem as if Providence designed it for a universal am old and ought to be quiet. In Greece

> should be elected directly by the people, [Laughter.] You know how the old song thus dispensing with all Congressional goes: caucuses and national conventions, which this country was about \$127,000,000. This debt Gen. Jackson went to work to extinguish, and he did extinguish it. overnment to be divided among themselves and their special friends. The time has arrived when these conventions should to secure the confidence of those among be dispensed with, both State and National, whom I have lived, and whom I have

all the votes cast in all the electoral dis- to chasten and correct, and to make men

constitution that I would call your atten-Some have an idea that to be called a less than seventeen years. This, n confarmer or mechanic is a letting down. What nection with all the other advantges defrom the legislatures to the qualified voters of the respective States. The people are to rived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and theral be trusted in the election of Senators, as experience has fally and painfully demonand with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the ender strated, in preference to legislatures who are constantly corrupted by the use of money when Senators are to be chosen by them. I will not elaborate this subject farther than to call your attention to a message and three amendments offered to the constitution in 1863, which gives my views more fully upon this important question.

THE CHARGE OF TARDINESS has been made against me by some the people of my State, and they say I have not been as just as I might have been in the restoration of the State-I | And all went merry as a marriage bell. do not say reconstruction, as I believe there was no such thing as reconstruction in the 14th day of March, 1865, Mr. Lincoln was ndustrial interests are in a degressed and ber. In the meantime the rebellion had collapsed, but there were eleven States to be restored to their former rights in the Union. I was alarmed at the idea of allowing our vast army to remain in the them. With the release of capital, new | South and I disbanded it in June-as soon as it was possible to do so, and the energies of our people, and activity and rest thing was the providing of a military vigor imparted to every branch of industry. vernment in each State, so that conven properly elected by the people. Congress met on the first Monday in Deit should be the aim of the Covernment to cember, but the work of reorganizing and restoring had been done before this, by the

ourdens from their shoulders, we should at | and he wants to do too much for the South," least manifest a willingness to help to bear and they refused to admit Senators who had been elected by the people of the Southern States. I planted myself firmly did was to pass the Freedman's Bureau all the objectionable features of the of gold and silver could be purchased with now pending, passed March 22, 1866. Both ized five military districts in the South and this bill I also vetoed. They passed I would exercise every vestige of power I possessed in support of that instrument which had been handed down to me by my fathers, and which I intended to hand down, inviolate, to my children. [Applause]. I circulating medium of the country shall be | will say right here, that had I been disuniform in quality and value. At the time | posed to pass these bills, I might have been country had just emerged from the war of | imperial, and possessed means that would

In consequence of my determination to currency. The sages of that period were stand by this people in their rights under auxious to protect their posterity from the the Constitution, the impeachment busievils they themselves had experienced. ness began. They said I had exercised the Hence, in providing a circulating medium, pardoning power too freely; and, by the "Pontius Pilate" at their head, the people whom I had belped were powerless to he ency is in striking contrast with that me. Thank God, gentlemen, that while I which was originally designed. Our circu- was engaged in this, my pathway has been one of peace-that the highway which I for all dues to the Government, excluding paved with human skulls, or the bridges over which I have passed been causewayed payment of interest upon its bonds and or floored with the mutilated limbs and he securities themselves; second, legal- bodies of dead men. There are no Golgoender notes, issued by the United States, thas on one hand, or potters-field on the and which the law requires shall be received other. The cries and sufferings of orphaned as well in payment of all debts between | children and widowed mothers salute not citizens as of all Government dues, except- my ears with reproach. The blood of husbands and sons is not upon my skirts. I By the operation of our present sys- am not responsible for the strife and angry pass one that brought civil war upon th ency, when collected, is reserved only for nation with all its disasters and blighting consequences. It was not me that set man upon man, and caused him to lift his hand against the throat of his brother, drenching Treasury. There is no reason which will the land with fraternal blood, which, like the sacrificial blood of Abel, cries from the tonencless caverns for peace and reconciliation. Let the yawning chasm of blood be closed, leaving no sear or sign of its former existence. (Applause.) Peace-peace is the natural element of

my nature, but I have power to resist when I know that I am in the right, and I feel I have as much courage in the line of duty as any man requires. When the rebellion went down I did all in my power to restore my countrymen to their former rights, and to preserve their property from confiscation. iometimes I have thought that this quality ones, receive depreciated paper, while an- | we call gratitude has become almost extinct. I have read, somewhere, that "gratdeserving, are paid in coin itude is not for favors past, but a lively sense of things to come." [Laughter]
All this may be considered a digression but it ought not be considered a digression rency possessing a uniform value. This for it is plain enough that restoration of the South has had a great deal to do with ag-

> [A voice-"That's so,"] THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP. My name has been mentioned in connec tion with the office of United States Sena tor. It was mentioned four years ago, and you know what was done by our Legislature. I believe if the will of the people had been redected by that Legislature, the man who was elected would not have been, but somebody else would. [A voice-"So do L"] I confess I was deceived by some in whom I have placed confidence: I confess that I mistook the men, but does that relieve the treachery of the act?

The greatest men in the country have been deceived. Washington bad his Arnold; Jefferson had his Burr; Jackson had his traitors; Napoleon had his Marshal Nev; Caesar, the weaver of the imperial robe, had his Brutus, who slew him in the Roman Senate Chamber; our Savior had twelve apostles, one of whom betrayed him while another denied him; and I, too, had counted for by exportation or by the te- my Edmund and I had my Henry, [laughter.] but I think I need not be ashamed of having been betrayed, when so many, much more distinguished than I, have also been betrayed.

But my name has been again mentioned for the United States Senate. They have things up. You know I am not much of a convention man. Conventions have contributed materially to bringing about the roubles we have had. Look at the Charleston and Bultimore conventions, and at not the country been serving parties long enough? Parties have brought all our trouble upon us, and it is now time that parties were made to serve the country. I have said, and yet say, that if a maveto messages, four annual messages to Through all ages and in all countries, form is the Constitution of my country, [applause]; and if he wants another, or

They say that I am ambitious-that I one term for the president.

Just a few words about a matter that is country, the little fellow who has just got now attracting much attention. I am in out of his swaddling clothes sneers at old favor of the President of the United States being elected for but one term, and that he Constitution by men who never read it.

> "Whip him, skin him, To the buzzards let him go. Poor old horse, let him die." I am a Democrat in principle-a Constitutional Democrat. I am ambitious to 'quit myself in public and private life so as

tricts of the United States should be de- bear themselves better than they otherwise clared President and Vice President. In would. When you consider the power you the event there should be more than two wield, you ought to appreciate it. We have candidates, and no one receiving a major- been told that there is a power behind the ity of a l the votes, the two highest should throne, greater than the throne itself. Al be sent back to the people for election, in-stend of going to the House of Representa-tives for election as now prescribed by the constitution of the United States. This would be bringing the Government closer to, and more directly under the control of a judicious manner.

You remember the story of the Gracchi There is one other amendment to the and how their mother, Cornelia presented them to her lady friends as her jewels, when tion to, and that is, to transfer the election they were making a display of their own fine dress and personal adornments.

"Woman, God bless her, She's as good as she is fair; None on earth above her, As pure in thought as angels are; To see her is to love her."

(Applause.) If I were disposed to deal in poetry, I might give a description of that scene which Byron tells us was transpiring at Brussells where were gathered the fair and the gay, the proud and the rich, and where "There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er tair women and bray

Music arose with its voluptions swell, Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again In parting with you, tadies and gentle men, I assure you that you take with you South, it was only restoration. I think I the best wishes of a heart that has always have not been tardy nor unjust. On the beat with a wish for the promotion of you interests and a desire to uphoid the Constifully rivalled that of the great maritime assassinated and on the 15th I was inaugu-powers, has rapidly diminished, aid our rated President. Congress met in Decem-attention. (Prolonged applause.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Heavy Arrivals. DUBING THE PAST WEEK WE ARE IN

Fall and Winter Goods. WINSTEAD, SHIELDS & CO. Great Auction Sale of the Season ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURS Executive, but Congress drew back and their prosperity. If we cannot take the said, "this man Johnson is a Southern man for cash on delivery, the largest stock of mer-chandles exposed at auction since the late war Great bargains may be had.

11 WINSTEAD, SHIELDS & CO.

A Great Bargain. A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, NEAR Chattanooga Depot. A great sacrifice. Price.

ARRINGTON, FARRAR & WEAKLEY, sep20 eod tf No. 36 N. College street Wanted to Borrow. \$5,000, SL,000 and \$3,000, three years, at ,10 per cent., to be secured by first-class city or

ountry property worth double the amount in ARRINGTON, FARRAR & WEAKLEY, sep20 codtf Agents, 36 N. College street FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING, 6 of 7 rooms, on South High street, a little south

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 8 room A on McGavock street, between High and Vine. Price, \$500 per annum. ONE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on Knowles res, on the corner of Cherry and Uni

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE on De-monbreun street, between Vincand Spruce TWO TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES on

STORE-HOUSE No. 28 North Market street near Church. A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, South Vine street, near Demonbroun. Price, \$12

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, McLe

FOR SALE. DIRT CHEAP,—A vacant Lot, 74 feet front by 200 deep, on east side of South High street, between Lincoln alley and South Union Price only Sl0 per foot.
ly to THOS. CALLENDER,
Real Estate Agent, 50 N. Cherry street.

Executor's Sale. WHLL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BID-der, as executor of Thes. B. Johnson, dec'd, Tuesday, October 6, 1874, at

"Walnut Hill," his late residence, upon a credit of 12 mouths on all sums over ten (10) dollars, note with two (2) approved securities, payable at First National Bank, Nashvillo, Teon., and cash for all sums property, to-wit: A lot of No. 1 well-broken work mules, saidle and harness horse and nare, and one two-year-old mule. A few head of good cattle and hogs; a superior lot of timroved let of Agricultural Implements of every escription. Also Household and Kitchem Fur-ture. Sale to commence at 10:30 o'check a. m. ad continue until all is sold. Terms of sale to e complied with before removal of property.

JAMES P. JOHNSON, Executor,
sep29 diw&wit

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FA-class to me directed, and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Williamson county, renu., at its July Term, 1878, I will expect of public sale, to the highest hidder, for east of the Courthonse door, in the city of Nashvillan Saturday, the 17th day of October, 187-vithin lawini hours, all the right, title, claimed interest that Mary A. Malkery has in and the following real estate, to-wit: A lot of and interest that Mary A. Stallery has in and to the following real estate, to-wit: A lot of ground in the city of Nashville, Davidsen county, Tenn., situated on the corner of Cherry and Mallory streets, where the said Mallory street intersects Cherry street, fronting on said

Sheriff's Sale.

herry street 45 feet and running back will dallory street to a 12 foot alley 1364 feet hence with said alley to lot No. 2 in same plan he beginning on Cherry street. Also, one-four sterest in lot No. 2 in same plan, fronting of herry street 59 feet and running back with the tabove described 136 feet to a 12 foot alle mestered place partitioned by commission pointed by the Hon. County Court of Day on county for that purpose, whose plat and re-our is duly recorded in Minute Book N, pages 48 and 349, in the County Court Clerk's office, Pavidson county, Tenn., and being levied on a the property of Mary A. Mallory to satisfy a sulgment against John T. Flemming and Mary L. Mallory and in favor of Thomas H. Boud for \$1.181.20, besides interest and costs, Dated this 18th day of September, 1874.
E. D. WHITWORTH, Sheriff,
By H. H. WILKINSON, Deputy.

Supreme Court Sale.

Chas. E. Hiilman et als. vs. George Maney et als. THE SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS HERErendered by the Honorable Supreme Court of Tonnessee, at its December Term, 1873, at Nashville, by agreement of parties in writing, and on file in my office, was adjourned over to the

22d September, 1874, ck, and including most of the lands of the late

John P. Etwin.

For a more particular description, reference is made to deeds registered in the E. O., D. C., in book "H," pp. 633, 634, and book "V," pp. 495, 497.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half cash; balance Agent, Sale free from the equity of redemption,
F. C. DUNNINGTON,
sep9,13,29 Clerk Supreme Court.

"Cheap Coal for the Poor."

HECLA COAL. YARD, CORNER CHAWFORD and VINE streets. Offices: Haddax & Ford, cor. Coland Union, and S. F. Snowden, 214 Ceda Large lot just received and for sale. Schlitt HUGHES & CO.

For Sale or Exchange. My PLACE AT MADISON STATION, ON the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, 7 miles from Nashville, lying on each side of salt railroad and fronting on the Gallatin pike, containing about 60 acres; improvements all good, with a never-tailing spring on the place; which I will sell or exchange in part for Nashville or Edgefield property on reasonable terms. Schools and churches convenient to the place.

sep13 cod 4w

Coutny Court. Melvin Cox et al. vs. Thomas Gray et al. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE biddings for the property sold in the above cause, on the list August, 1878, will be reopened sep8 at 8,20&27 County Court Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS

OPERA HOUSE. MONDAY, SEPT. 21st.

COMBINATION.

Mr. and Mrs. Selden Irwin

Mr. Harry Rainforth,

Grand Day and Night Pienic

At Weitmuller's Garden,

MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1874, for the benefit

Nashville, commencing as I P.M. Music, Dancing and Prize Bowling. Street Cars will run al

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proposed Stakes

For 1876.

Meeting of 1876. Ten or more required to it To name and close the last day of the Fall Meeting at Nushville in 1874.

The Sewance Stake,

r three year olds, (foals of 1873,) entrance \$50

Fall Meeting of 1878. Ten or more required to ill. To name and close the last day of the Fall Meeting at Nashville in 1874.

Entries to be addressed to the Secretary, sep16 td GEO. W. DARDEN.

In Chancery at Nashville.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, OFFICE CLERK and Master Chancery Court, Nashville, Sep-tember the 12th, 1874.—W. L. and F. B. Wilson,

It appearing from affidavit filed in this caus that the defendants, Charles Vaughn, Georg Vaughn, Henry Vaughn, Frank Vaughn, ar non-resident of the State of Tennessee: It

therefore ordered that said defendants enter their appearance herein on or before the third Monday of the next term of said Court, to be, held on the first Monday in October next, (1874), and plead, answer, or demar to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as

ight: Admission, 50 cents. sepi3&20 2t

upported by a full Dramatic Company

And every evening during the week THE SELDEN IRWIN The Designated Depository of th

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Receives Deposits, Deals in Foreign and Do-mestic Exchange, Gold, Silver and Govern-ment Securities. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of exchange, Ber-nue Stamps for sale. Monday Evening, Sept. 21st, Will be presented Mr. E. A. Southern's great LORD DUNDREARY Lord Dundreary Mr. HABRY BAINFORTH.
Mary Meredith, - - Mrs. SELDEN IRWIN
Admission, 75 cts. Reserved seats for sale at
Jas. A. McClure & Bro.'s, \$1. Gallery, 50 cts. M. BURNS,

THEO. COOLEY, ANNOUNCEMENTS.

tatives.

For Alderman and Councilmen-4th Ward. WE are authorized to announce W. H. DARE as candidate for Alderman, and ALEX. WARNER and P. BYRNE for Coun-

THE CUMBERLAND STAKE, For Alderman-Fourth Ward, For three year olds, (foals of 1873.) entrance 850—half forfeit The Association to add 8500. Mile Heats.-To be run during the Spring

For Alderman from the Sixth Ward. WE are authorized to announce C. G. BLACK as a candidate for Alderman from the Sixth Ward. For Councilman from Second Ward

WE are authorized to amounce to Maj. J. C. ALLEN as a candidate for Councilman rom the Second Ward. WE are anthorized to announce SOHN W. COLEMAN as a candidate for re-election as Councilman from the Second ward at the ensuing municipal election.

For Councilman from Sixth Ward,

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A Copy—Attest:
NATHANIEL BAXTER, Jr.,
Clerk and Master.
Demoss & Maione, Solicitors for Complainant

Drugo und Medicines Dr. J. C. BECK, Cincinnati, O. AT COST.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF Female Agents, in their locality.
Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free, P. O. VICKERY & CO.,
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inres, on the corner of Cherry and Union streets, is offered at cost, and until the same is sold. The Drugs and Family Medicines will be heralled at cost. Prescriptions and Family Recipes will be prepared by A. Stretch himself with the prepared b

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New Frame House and Lot on Humpareys St.
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Frame House, College and N. Monroe strouts.
Frame House, University street.
Frame House, S. Vine street.
A two-story Frame on Gowdy street.
Several Farms and any number of unimproved
Lots in all parts of the city, Edgefield and For particulars call on NANCE & HAGAN, 70 N. Cherry street.

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For Clerk of the House of Represen WE are authorized to announce.
TON O. BROOKS, of Williamson county,
as a candidate for Principal Clerk of the House
and House Sugl to*

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

men, the nominees of the Democratic a uservative Convention of the Fourth ward.

WARD as a candidate for Alderman in the Fourth Ward, at the crossing municipal

WE are authorized to announce J. T. DE-MENT as a candidate for Councilman from the Sixth ward, at the ensuing Municipal election on Sept. 26.

to them, and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Nashville Union and FWHEEL AND AND N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

OPIUM! MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. BECK'S only known and Sure Remedy, NO CHARGE for treatment until cured.

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pared to transact general insurance business or the most favorable terms.

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sep1 2m

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\$300,000 IN PRIZES, DISTRIBUTED All Prizes payable in money, and no reduction. Whole Tickets, 810.00; Halves, \$5.00; Quarters, \$2.50.

Write for circular containing particulars of next drawing. The next drawing takes place SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1874, nd the last Saturday of every mouth this year.

GEO. WEBSTER, General Agent, No. 72 Third street, Louisville, Kr. sep6 d&w till 28th.